

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON	DATE 3/29/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/28 - 3/15/68
TITLE OF CASE DAVID DELLINGER, aka Dave Dellinger		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 150px;"></div>	TYPED BY nr
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA, 1948	

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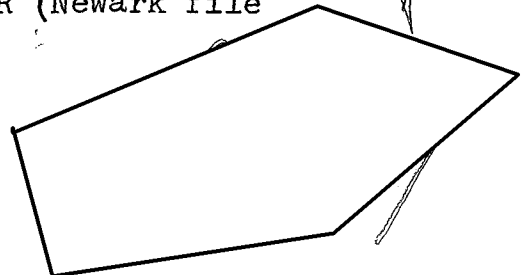
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LEADS:

NEWARK (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are being furnished for the information of Newark since Boston files indicate that Newark was OO of SM - C case on DELLINGER (Newark file 100-41323).

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 125 - 570527 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> APR 2 1968 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> EX-102 </div>

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - USA, Boston
- 2 - Newark (Info)
- 3 - Boston (25-25626)
- (1 - 100-37416)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations STAT. SECT.
Agency	100 by 0-6 D to Dept.			
Request Recd.	Atten: Mr. Van de Kamp			
Date Fwd.	Date sent 4-17-68			
How Fwd.	By [Signature]			
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BOSTON

At Boston, Mass.

Will discuss this matter with AUSA JOHN E. WALL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONb6
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Copy to: 1 - USA, Boston (Attn: AUSA JOHN E. WALL)

Report of: SA(A) [REDACTED] Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 3/29/68

Field Office File #: 25-25626 Bureau File #:

Title: DAVID DELLINGER

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948

Synopsis:

DAVID DELLINGER was master of ceremonies at draft resistance rally held at Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., on 1/28/68 in sympathy for Rev. WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR.; [REDACTED] MITCHELL GOODMAN; MARCUS RASKIN, and Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, who were charged in an indictment returned at Boston, Mass., on 1/5/68 with a continuing conspiracy to aid, abet and counsel, in violation of Selective Service laws. DELLINGER spoke a number of times in connection with the introduction of the various speakers and his comments, which were recorded on audio tape by the Boston Police Department, are set out. DELLINGER commented on his two trips to North Vietnam and mentioned that he had received a telegram on 1/28/68 from Hanoi which asked him to send a representative there to receive three American pilots who would be released on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. DELLINGER spoke at a Teach-In at Arlington Street Church, Boston, Mass., on 1/29/68 and on same date was present at a Rededication Service held at that church, during which he and other individuals accepted what were purported to be Selective Service Cards from some of those who attended the service.

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DETAILS:

Investigation has been instituted in this matter to determine if subject has engaged in counseling, aiding or abetting under the laws of the Selective Service Act of 1948, in violation of Title 50, USC, Appendix, Section 462(a).

On January 5, 1968, a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, returned an indictment charging Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., [REDACTED] MITCHELL GOODMAN, MARCUS RASKIN, and Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK with a continuing conspiracy to aid, abet and counsel in violation of the Selective Service laws, namely a violation of Title 50, USC, Appendix, Section 462(a). The indictment alleged a conspiracy calling for a nationwide program of resistance of the operations of the Selective Service System, including the counseling, aiding and abetting of Selective Service registrants to resist the draft, the counseling, aiding and abetting of registrants to surrender Classification and Registration Certificates, and the interruption of the induction process at induction centers throughout the country.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/6/68

On Sunday evening, January 28, 1968, SA [] attended a rally at Northeastern University in Alumni Auditorium, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. This rally had been billed by flyers circulated during the prior week captioned, "Dr. Spock Speaks On The Draft," and the flyer noted that one could hear Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, Jr., MITCHELL GOODMAN, [] MARCUS RASKIN. Sponsors of this rally were indicated as, "Northeastern Students for a Democratic Society, RESIST, Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, Mass. PAX, Boston Area Faculty Group on Public Issues, Boston Student Mobilization Committee, Voice of Women, Committee of Religious Concern for Peace." The flyer also pointed out that for more information one should call RESIST - 491-8076.

At about 8:50 p.m., January 28, 1968, this rally began at Alumni Auditorium with the main auditorium seating 1,300 people completely filled and an overflow crowd estimated to be about 400 to 500 people seated in two lounges adjoining the auditorium, with the proceedings in the main auditorium being broadcast into those lounges through the university's public address system.

The master of ceremonies was introduced as DAVID DELLINGER and DELLINGER during the course of the evening spoke a number of times in connection with introducing the various speakers, who were as follows:

[] introduced as a Harvard professor, and Chairman of SANE, and his remarks were generally to the effect that the war in Vietnam was illegal and immoral and he proposed support for Presidential candidate Senator EUGENE MC CARTHY.

The next speaker was introduced as MITCHELL GOODMAN and he spoke generally in opposition to the administration's policy in Vietnam and hoped that if young men were handed hideous weapons of war, they would refuse to use them and he

On 1/28/68 at Boston, Massachusetts File # Boston 25-25626
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by SA(A) [] /maf - 3 - Date dictated 2/2/68

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voiced the hope that young men must themselves make a decision as to whether or not to resist military service as he cannot make this decision for them. He commented on the growth of the Resistance movement and noted that the Students for a Democratic Society has come out in favor of the Resistance movement.

He also mentioned the indictment of one [redacted] [redacted] who is active in the Resistance movement in the New York area.

The next speaker was introduced as Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK and he, along with GOODMAN, received a standing ovation. SPOCK spoke generally concerning the fact that the war in Vietnam is illegal and mentioned that in 1954 in Vietnam there was an illegal grab of this country and that this war constitutes aggression against Vietnam and that he was "sick to his stomach about being an American at this present time." He spoke of the horrible acts of war such as the bombing of cities in North Vietnam and the fact that some of these cities have been completely levelled and destroyed. He said that during his travels in connection with the peace movement during the last few years, he was asked why he did not try legal means to achieve peace and he said that they have tried this but political action is not enough as it does not work. He cited the fact that the reason that France discontinued its action in Algeria a few years ago is the fact that people did refuse to fight and that is the reason the war ended there. He also cautioned the young men to balance carefully their contribution to the Resistance movement and suggested that they should probably continue their student deferment. He said also that he has come to despise LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON more than any other man but he does admire him for his persistence in prosecuting the war.

SPOCK noted further in his speech that he was not going to plead guilty to the indictment against him.

At the conclusion of his speech, he also received a standing ovation.

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The next speaker was introduced as [redacted] [redacted] a Harvard professor, who said that there was being set up an organization known as "Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund, Inc.," 94 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He said that this organization would help to coordinate defense of various individuals indicted throughout the country and would assist persons in Conscientious Objector status to prosecute their claims and would bring actions against illegal Selective Service activity.

The next speaker was introduced as one [redacted] not further identified, who made a plea for funds for the Resistance movement.

The next speaker was introduced as BILL HUNT of the Boston Draft Resistance Group but before HUNT could step to the rostrum, an individual came from the wings of the stage and said that he was one [redacted] from California and he was to be inducted the following day at the Boston Army Base and he said that he would refuse to be inducted.

Next, BILL HUNT of the Boston Draft Resistance Group spoke briefly and asked for support for the Resistance organization. HUNT noted in his brief remarks that there would be resistance activities continuing in April, 1968.

The next speaker was introduced as Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, Jr. and he also received a standing ovation. COFFIN's remarks were very generalized as to opposition to the war in Vietnam and the administration's policy there and the fact that the war is illegal and immoral.

The last speaker of the evening was THOMAS HAYDEN and he spoke generally as to opposition to the war in Vietnam and opposed the administration's policy there. He claimed things were going downhill militarily in Vietnam and that this country should get out. He spoke briefly also on the coming April, 1968 Resistance activities.

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The master of ceremonies, DAVID DELLINGER, during his frequent appearances when he was introducing various speakers, spoke concerning his two trips to North Vietnam and also mentioned two trips taken by TOM HAYDEN. DELLINGER also mentioned that he had received a telegram that day from Hanoi which asked him to send a representative there to receive three American pilots who would be released on the occasion of the Lunar New Year.

The rally concluded shortly before 11:00 p.m.

At the entrance to Alumni Auditorium, a number of individuals were passing out various circulars and flyers and also during the course of the rally various individuals circulated up and down the aisles passing out printed material. Also during this period, a collection was taken and an announcement was made at the conclusion of the rally that \$1,100.00 had been collected that evening.

There follows a description of the various flyers and circulars handed out during the course of the evening:

1. A one-page flyer put out by the New England Resistance and the Boston Draft Resistance Group which indicated they were sponsoring a "demonstration in support of the 5 indicted men," which demonstration was to take place at 10:30 a.m. in front of the Federal Building, Post Office Square, Boston. Also, there was indicated an "Informal Teach-In: What Is The Resistance? Who Are The Resistantists?" This was indicated as taking place at the Arlington Street Church and the time was indicated as depending on the duration of the arraignments, but the doors would open at 11:00 a.m. Participants were indicated as "Dave Dellinger, John Wilson of SNCC, Professor Monroe Engel, Harvard University, Chick Marston and Corey Brown, induction refusers, Ed Oppenheimer, head of counselling services, Boston Draft Resistance Group."

There was also indicated "a service of rededication and continuing commitment" to take place at 1:00 p.m., immediately following the teach-in at the Arlington Street Church. Participants were indicated as follows:

"Father Phillip Berrigan, SS. J.
recently indicted for pouring blood
on draft files.
Dave Dellinger - editor, Liberation
chmn., Nat. Mobilization
the Rev. Richard Mumma - Harvard U. Presby-
terian chaplain
the [redacted] - Assit. minister,
Arlington St. Church
[redacted] - Poet
William Hunt - Boston Draft Resistance Group
Neil Robertson - The New England Resistance
Harold R. Hector, Jr. - The BDRG & New
England Resistance
Robert Hohler - Director, Unitarian Univer-
salist Laymens League"

2. A hand-out printed on both sides captioned "A Resistor Needs Your Help." This flyer dealt with the problem of one [redacted] an Antioch College co-ed who had been active in various Resistance projects, who was now in jail in Cincinnati, Ohio, on a variety of charges and who has been fasting there for many days after having been jailed for participation in an anti-war demonstration at the Federal Building in Cincinnati, Ohio. This flyer pointed out that [redacted] needs immediate help, that she should be released at once and asked everyone to either telegraph or write the Governor of Ohio, the City Manager of Cincinnati, Ohio, or Municipal Court Judge GEORGE S. HEITZLER, Cincinnati. On the reverse side of this flyer was a statement that to secure information on how to help [redacted] one should contact New England Committee for Non-Violent Action, RFD 1, Box 1978, Voluntown, Connecticut.

3. A form captioned "Draft Resistance Support Pledge." This form contained blanks for name, address, occupation and a space to insert the amount of money being pledged. The form indicated that checks should be made payable to Professor [redacted] and sent to [redacted] [redacted] Cambridge, Massachusetts. This form also, in a paragraph captioned "The April 3 Resistance," set forth that resistance groups on April 3 of this year will mobilize across the nation for the Third National Day of Draft Resistance, at which time several thousand men will sever ties with the draft. b6
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4. A flyer advertising a new political magazine of the New Left known as "Paper Tiger." This flyer indicated that the "Paper Tiger" is published by the New England Free Press, 39 East Springfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Features of the magazine were indicated as [redacted] on The Resistance and Boston Draft Resistance Group and [redacted] on "A New Activist Party."
5. A political advertisement captioned "The Socialist Candidates in 1968 - Fred Halstead for President - Paul Boutelle for Vice President." This flyer contained biographical sketches and background information concerning these two candidates and there was a stamp on the reverse side of the folded brochure indicating "New England Halstead & Boutelle Campaign Committee, P. O. Box 152, M. I. T. Branch Post Office, Cambridge, Mass. 02139."

During the course of the rally at Alumni Auditorium, [redacted] and [redacted] both active in the New England Resistance and/or the Boston Draft Resistance Group, as well as [redacted] were observed assisting in arrangements for the seating or passing out various leaflets and pamphlets.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/14 & 2/15/68

On Sunday evening, January 28, 1968, a draft resistance rally was held at Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, in sympathy for Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK. Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., MITCHELL GOODMAN, [REDACTED] and MARCUS RASKIN.

[REDACTED] This rally was attended by Special Agent [REDACTED] with the rally being held in Alumni Auditorium, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

A tape recording of this rally was made by two Boston Police Department officers, Sergeant [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] both assigned to Station 10, Boston Police Department. An audio tape, which was transposed from three original tapes made by the two police officers, was prepared by Sergeant [REDACTED] of the Boston Police Department Radio Unit, 19 Dickens Street, Boston.

The speeches and statements made by the persons identified in this tape recording coincided with the addresses delivered at Alumni Auditorium at Northeastern University on January 28, 1968, in the presence of SA [REDACTED]

The text of the tape recording is set forth as follows:

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE:

Her opening remarks are almost completely unintelligible. She is, however, heard to mention the five persons indicted at Boston, by name, and to introduce DAVE DELLINGER as the Moderator of the program.

On 2/8, 9, 12/68 at Boston, Massachusetts File # Boston 25-25171

by SA(A) [REDACTED] mac -9- Date dictated 2/8, 9, 12/68

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DAVID DELLINGER:

". . .being proud to be here tonight and if I had been in my proffered role, I should have joined you in standing to introduce (unintelligible) these people. I am glad such a large crowd (unintelligible) because I know very few of you are here out of curiosity, and very few of you, I hope, are here only out of adulation. But I think that we are all here because we understand that it is a time when solidarity is of tremendous importance. (Unintelligible) when we have our debates and discussions about the relevance of filling the jails and the Government is at least threatening to answer that debate for us, and here we are - Dr. Spock and Mitchell Goodman and [redacted] and Mark Raskin. If they go to jail, then it is going to be our duty to stand up to them in a much more tangible way than we've stood up tonight when they entered this hall.

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. . .(Unintelligible) "has been going on among those that are opposed to the war. Not a very wise debate, but every once in a while somebody pops up and says, well you know, the United States is a fascist society, and I have always said in meetings like this and other meetings that it is not a fascist society, that there are still lingerings of democracy, that there are still (unintelligible), that there are still civil liberties and still important freedoms which we have in this country, and yet a very strange thing has been happening. If you read the news from Vietnam, you find out that without having become a fascist society, our Government has begun to produce and commit the kind of war crimes and the kind of atrocities, even according to Jean Paul Sartre, the kind of genocide which we ordinarily associate with fascism. And so, because of this, and because of our freedom and our liberty here, a number of people have spoken up and answered out and begun to oppose this thing as if the whole society is honeycombed with dissent and opposition and protest, and where that doesn't exist, there is anxiety and disillusion. And so now the Govern-

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ment has gotten to the point where it must either begin a repression, or must begin to withdraw from its overbearing military arrogance.

"And so this meeting tonight is not only a meeting in solidarity in support of these defendants, but it is a meeting in which we must all be beginning to decide whether we're going to stand with them and take the kind of risks that they take because the United States, in my belief, cannot stay on what has become a tightrope much longer. It must move either toward repression or toward ending the war. And the very (unintelligible) will come from the American people. It will come to a great extent from people like you and me who are here tonight.

"Now the first speaker this evening is a man that I feel a little embarrassed to come to Boston to introduce. I am sure that he is much better known to you, and more rightly so, than I am, for example. He is the National Chairman of SANE; he is Chairman of the Department of History at Harvard University; and he was a peace candidate for the United States Senate in 1962. Not the kind of peace candidate who, if he had been elected, would have voted or acted to widen the war, but the kind of a peace candidate that we sorely need today - Professor Stuart Hughes."

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STUART HUGHES:

"In comparison with the five we are honoring tonight, all the rest of us could (unintelligible word) peace should conduct ourselves modestly and realize that there are those who are taking the greater risk and those to whom we should defer tonight. You've come to hear the five examples. You've not come to hear the rest of us. We shall be brief, and frankly, our message as simple and as concise as possible.

"Many of us suspect this war is illegal. We know it is immoral. And we honor particularly the tiny minority of Americans among whom the five who will be arraigned tomorrow are outstanding, the tiny minority of Americans who have acted fully on their convictions and spoken out without regard to the cost. I think all you young people have a right to ask yourselves why more people haven't spoken out; why the thousands and tens of thousands and millions of Americans who know that the war is wrong refuse to say so; why the leaders of the business community, the legal community, the medical community, even, I regret to say, the university community, why all the college professors and bishops and other leading figures who could command the moral sentiments of this nation, why they remain silent. They are more and more mystique, but there are still more who remain silent and hide in their hearts what they really feel. I have no doubt that if all the people who felt in their hearts that the war is wrong would one morning stand up and face up, simply decide (unintelligible) that they'll live according to their convictions, I have no doubt that if they all stood up and said so, this war would stop within a month.

"That is what these five are suggesting today. The example of a few brave men against the nation of (unintelligible). No wonder the young have so little respect for their elders when so few of their elders are acting as they should; when so few of their elders are giving any thought of moral leadership. This is a

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desperate situation, one this country has not faced for more than a century since the Civil War, and one whose outcome is far from clear. I think many of us in our moments of near desperation have greater regard for the hawks than we do for all the (unintelligible) for at least the hawks act according to their conviction, according to their twisted, obsolete notion of morality, and say what they believe.

"Among the leading politicians of our country, there is at least one man who has spoken out and I want to say a word about Senator Eugene McCarthy. (Applause)

". . . I am glad there is applause at that name and grateful for it, because it seems to me in the past few weeks, I have heard nothing but criticism of the Senator's campaign. My own national organization, SANE, with our board member Ben Spock present, unanimously endorsed that candidacy yesterday. I think we were the first. (Applause) We did that with full knowledge of how many people have felt the Senator is not going far enough, have felt that his campaign has been unsure, unsteady, getting off to a slow start, not getting in orbit, all the things they say. I have felt very strongly that we should leave the criticism to those who are trying to damage what the Senator is doing, not criticize from within; that it is up to us to work and to help make this candidacy credible rather than undermine it by carping criticism. What I think has been so real about the first week of the McCarthy campaign is the number of people who perfectly - with perfectly good intentions, have sold that campaign short and by their gloomy predictions are working in self-fulfilling prophecy, by not believing in that campaign are helping to make it incredible. I think we should believe in that campaign, believe in this just and humane and courageous man, help him all we can, and by the strength of our convictions, give that campaign the force and the emotional fire, the deep moral sentiment, that needs to be behind it and which the Senator himself feels that sometimes has not gotten across yet to the widest audience.

"I know from a personal experience of a peace campaign how difficult it is to find the rhetoric that will carry not only the people like you who deeply believe in peace, but will carry to the average American; will carry it through the mainstream of American policies. I know that at the beginning of the campaign, it is hard to find one's vocabulary; hard to know exactly where to turn, how to find advisors and campaign managers and precinct workers and money and all the rest. And then actually things begin to go better. So if the Senator stumbles a little, give him time - give him time to get his footing instead of making his task still harder.

"So Senator McCarthy's campaign is of infinite significance to our democracy. It is perhaps the last chance. Dave Dellinger said, and coming from Dave I think this is a great tribute, that one should not give up yet on American democracy. We still have a chance. And there is an inclining to that chance. The notion of two such hateful and destructive Americans as Nixon and the President contending in November is absolutely (unintelligible). Miracles can happen. If we all work from now till July and August and September and November, we can make McCarthy the next President of the United States.

"Who made democracy a mockery? Who tore apart the fabric of American legality. It was not the five men who will be arraigned tomorrow. It was the President of the United States. (Unintelligible) our issues in the dust? Who made this country we're proud of a stench and a (unintelligible)? He was the man who destroyed the best in our national traditions, and it is a heavy, heavy burden he bears before the American people. This is the man who talks about our national honor, whereas he is the one who has defaced our national honor lower than it has ever been for a century and perhaps in our whole national history. I hardly need tell you that he must go...(Laughter) . . . by a man like Nixon or a man like Reagan, who might possibly be worse, if you can imagine.

"Or what can we say about this war after three years of opposition. All of us up here and many of you there for three years now have been tearing every argument to shreds that the Administration has advanced in defense of this unjust war. There is really no point in arguing any more because there is nothing that can be said in defense of it. We demolished all those arguments long ago; but we can say, however, what is most critical and troubling is that the President's support is going up again in the polls. This I find most troubling. The poll was reported again today in the New York Times. In the past month or two, the President's popularity seems to be creeping up. And why is this? Because our constituency is not decreasing. There is clear evidence that the peace constituency has increased, that we are stronger and more confident and more popularly backed than ever before. What then has happened? It seems to be very clear. The distinction between the so-called center or moderate line of the Administration, and the line of the hawks is breaking down. To put it very simply, it is becoming clearer and clearer that the President himself is a hawk and that his new popularity is coming not from disillusioned peace people or even from moderate people, it is coming from the hawks who decided he is a pretty good President after all, particularly since he appointed the Secretary of Defense, who makes McNamara look gentle indeed. The hawks realize that Clifford and LBJ are really one thing. This distinction is absent now. Everyone with whom one talks now has the lineup - is he against the war or is he a hawk? There is very little standing ground left in between. This, it seems to me, is the significance of the proved nationalist exploitation of what one can only call that wretched boat. (Applause)

"When I read of the Pueblo incident, I can't believe my ears. It sounds like a throwback to "Remember the Maine" (applause) or the gunboat diplomacy of the 19th century. What sort of talk is this, that our national honor and prestige demands getting back an intelligence craft that may or may not have been wandering in the wrong place,

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that should not have been engaged in this mission in the first place. (Applause)

"Why is it then that a B-52 with four hydrogen bombs wandering over Danish territory (applause). . . If I were a citizen of any foreign nation - communist, non-communist, neutral, Asian, African, European, Latin American, and a citizen of any foreign nation, I would look at the military activities of this country with fear and horror and revulsion. It is simply improper and indecent for any power to treat this globe as a private park in which it sends its missiles, its flying bombers, its intelligence ships, all its other nefarious craft, to wander as they choose with no respect for the local inhabitants. (Applause). Enough of that. (Laughter).

"We want to hear the five we're here for. Let me just conclude by saying that just as the distinction between the President and the hawks, between the Administration and the escalators is breaking down and dissolving into one war party, so the distinction which seemed somewhat important a month or two or three ago between those who fought in war by legal means and those who chose to fight it by extra legal means, this distinction also is gradually dissolving and as the Chairman said, we are all united tonight. Let every voice we have chosen in a common and fraternal and friendly opposition to the war. The issue is joined. We are all together and we must remain together in November and thereafter. Both the resistance to the draft and the McCarthy campaign are serving the same great cause and there is no incompatibility in working for both of them. They are both serving the supreme cause of preserving our country, preserving the best things in our nation's tradition that are so imperiled, and with them the future of all humanity.

"Thank you."

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DAVID DELLINGER:

"The next speaker is one of the five defendants. I have known Mitch Goodman for quite a long time, but I first came to see him fairly regularly in recent years when the war began to escalate and he was busy initiating the organization of veterans groups against the war, he, himself, being a veteran. When I reminded him of this tonight, it seemed that he could hardly remember. Now he's gotten used to the fact that veterans are against the war, including many Vietnam veterans, those who have been there and know what it's like. The problem is to get the people before they go to Vietnam, to get them to take a stand then; and so, Mitchell Goodman, while he was teaching in Stanford University, began to help initiate another movement. This time the resistance movement, and the resist movement, the adults who support those who refuse to go to the war. As well as being a teacher, Mitch is a writer, the author of an anti-war novel called "The End Of It". It is so much anti-war that it hasn't gotten the publicity it deserves. It was written before the Vietnam war became such a major issue. But I recommend it to your attention - Mitchell Goodman."

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MITCHELL GOODMAN:

"The first thing I thought of when I listened to the other speakers was that we ought to send a telegram to the Pueblo Indians and recommend that they ask their names. . . (applause). The Pueblo Indians actually as the early version of the Vietnamese certainly have a part to play in this. I also wanted to mention, to begin with, the fact that the men who have gone before us, that is, the pioneers of this thing. I am thinking of people like [redacted] (Phonetic), [redacted] (Phonetic), and [redacted] who are now in jail. (Applause). I think what those people have begun is, perhaps, let's just hope it is, the beginning of an important, historical change in this country, a real change in the way that we look upon ourselves as Americans, as citizens, and the kind of change I'm talking about is that change in which young men particularly, insist upon thinking for themselves about how they are going to use their lives and when they have thought about it and made that decision, that is, made the decision for life and against death, that they should - that they might hope will then be ready to say to the State "No, we no longer do as the prior generations did, we no longer are able to offer you mechanical, automatic obedience. We have passed that stage."

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"The world, the whole earth, is in danger of extinction in that new condition - in that new condition of military technology. We, I hope I speak for them, the young men of this country, have simply to tell the Government that there are certain laws they will not obey. (Applause)

". . . (Unintelligible) to make this more precise, they expect a young man, and this is what it has come to, is handed one of the hideous weapons we've now devised and told to go across the ocean and to kill, and to destroy, and burn alive a people struggling somehow to obtain a new identity and a new view in a shifting and terrible world. In place of that the young man says "No".

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"Now I think what that depends on, my hope is that we can really do something here in the next few months, and this is the hope Dr. Spock expressed immediately after the indictment when he said "I hope that soon there will be fifty thousand, one hundred thousand, five hundred thousand resisters in this country." I think that is our best hope. I hope there are some of you here tonight who can make that decision for yourself. I can't make it for you. None of us can.

"It looks like the best way to end the war and to say what's (unintelligible) good conditions in which people in this country can live as free men, not as obedient citizens of the State. What I'm hoping for then is a community, a new kind of community, and I think that the word conspiracy that is so prominent in our indictment is what I like, is what reminds me now of my own (unintelligible). You see that the Government and, unfortunately, too many of the people in this country, think of conspiracy first. Those who go against the grain are conspirators, and what the terrible thing is that they can't (unintelligible) distinction between a conspiracy and a community. The final (unintelligible) are not single isolated individuals. We have worked with and come out of a large body of people who have determined upon resistance, and have been working at this for many months now, and we are too. We are not conspirators.

"I see signs of the growth in this community who have now for a number of months, large rallies in New York and on Long Island and in Philadelphia, where hundreds of people came out of the audience, hundreds upon hundreds, came out of the audience, to hand money in an envelope to a draft resistor on a platform, on a public platform, as a way of saying decisively that I am resisting a war, I'm aiding and abetting the draft resistance, and putting their names and addresses on those envelopes. And recently I've learned there from SDS national office in Chicago that a new document has come out in full support of draft

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resistance. That is another hopeful sign of this new community.

"The last thing I want to tell you about a specific instance of the way such a community can work. Not like a low-run possibility, this is a short-run emergency function of such a community. If you're wondering what age we're in, we are not of draft age, we are beyond draft age and how exactly (unintelligible) certain statements among the resist group which is the adult support group nationally. There are numerous ways, including which is the giving of money and the joining of a local resist organization. But I want to speak to you now that there is one very particular example. In the New York Resistance Group, that is, the young men who have surrendered their deferments, and have rejected military service, rejected all cooperation. One of them who (Unintelligible because of static). . . has been a leader in the organizing of resistance in New York. Now his turn came this month and he was first re-classified 1-A, and then ordered for induction. He was to be at the Induction Center at Fort Hamilton, New York, at seven o'clock in the morning, January 19th. He was on stage at a rally we held in the Town Hall on Sunday, January 14th, and he told them that he was going to be at the induction on the nineteenth, and having done so, the audience that I mentioned by the hundreds came forward and handed him envelopes with money as a symbolic, and more than symbolic, declaration of their willingness to support him at his induction. Lenny said that night "you know I'd like you people to go further and come to my induction at seven o'clock in the morning at Fort Hamilton." He hoped then that something would happen. Well, the local resist group of (unintelligible) went to work to back him up and they made a lot of phone calls and they got commitments from 300 people to say yes, they would be there that morning at seven o'clock with Lenny at his induction. And they said very plainly (unintelligible) to draft card (unintelligible). There were those who were going to stand on one side of the line and say I

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counseled you, for example, to refuse induction, and in full sight of the police, the FBI and the (unintelligible) apparatus.

"All right. This was arranged. The people in the Support Action of the New York Resist Group then took great care to let the newspapers know what was going to happen and the Government people and so on, and they created a great deal of interest. The newspapers are hot for this news, and they said they would be there. And it became very clear they would be. (Unintelligible)

"At three o'clock or sometime in mid-afternoon, on January 18, [redacted] (Phonetic) got a phone call from Selective Service Headquarters in New York, and he told them that he should not appear for induction in the morning. They thought that perhaps he was not morally fit for induction. (Laughter). Well, of course (unintelligible) at certain times not morally fit for induction. (Applause) Because he was unfit . . . (Applause). More important than that, he was busy organizing in the Resistance for that special date of April third, when they hope that the Resistance will be so large that even Mr. Johnson will be sharing it."

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DAVID DELLINGER:

" . . . tell that this is not a defense meeting. It is a meeting to take the offensive, and in accord with that, I think our next speaker, instead of defending him, I want to add some new charges. And that is that having brought up five children by Dr. Spock, I can tell you that he began to subvert militarism long before he got in this. . . (applause) . . who taught us how to bring up our children as human beings and as people with human and humane values and inevitably, children who were properly brought up according to Dr. Spock, when they got to be eighteen or twenty-one, they didn't want to go into the Army. . . (applause) . . . generation gap, Dr. Spock."

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DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK:

". . . You know, people ask me why are you so cheerful these days. Partly that I have always been predominantly cheerful, even when I'm furious at Lyndon Johnson or others. But there's no doubt about it, since I have been indicted (unintelligible), more affectionate. . . . I think we should consider this as a solution to your personality (unintelligible).

"One of the things that's happened is that all these six years that I have been (unintelligible) that every town I go into I get interviewed by the press and by television people and always the first question that is asked is "How come a baby doctor. . . ."

(Break in tape)

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". . . and furthermore, I can't get a nickel out of this for myself in anyway; furthermore, it is going to be damned expensive. This is an ideal situation for my conscience. (Applause)

". . . Now I'll read you my (unintelligible) given a telegram (unintelligible). 'The Boston Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality fully endorses and supports Spock, Coffin, Goodman, [redacted] Raskin in their opposition to the draft law and the war in Vietnam. The first (unintelligible) we've all witnessed of those upholding the war in Vietnam is an indication of the jeopardizing of what we are constantly being assured is our most precious constitutional right guaranteed under the First Amendment, that of free speech and the right to dissent. These persecutors who can't see the logical need for world peace and who cannot see beyond the landmarks of their own (unintelligible), the Congress of Racial Equality takes this opportunity to deliver to them a warning, a warning that their police control will not conceal, destroy, nor deter this humanly logical need for world peace. Men such as Spock, Coffin, Raskin, Goodman, [redacted] remain committed to their principles for world peace and there will be no world peace unless we can be assured of an internal peace. John Young, Chairman, Boston CORE.'

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"But the reason that the defendants are now defendants is because we believe that the United States is engaged in a war that is illegal from every point of view and detrimental to the best interests of the United States. You all know, I have no doubt, that the explanation for the war and the explanation as we've gone along about how the war has been conducted, and about the aims of the Administration, these are all false. They've been falsified again and again. The United States got into Vietnam in 1954 in a pure power grab and we went in there, dear old President Eisenhower explained, because we had to grab it, as he explained. He has given us such good ammunition. We don't have to prove things because President Eisenhower explained justification. He said everybody says that if we allow the election to occur, eighty percent of the people would vote for Ho Chi Minh. So we have to grab the country. We blocked the Alliance. In doing so we broke our promise to the Geneva accord nations. Then when the revolt broke out and we began to participate in the armed suppression of the revolt against the South Vietnamese people against their oppressors, instead of obeying our promises to the UN and bringing this before the Security Council, we carefully refrained from doing so. So we've broken our promises to the UN.

"According to the United States Constitution, there cannot be war waged without a declaration of war by Congress, and this has carefully not been done. I think what's most repugnant to me is that in the way the strongest country in the world is conducting this war against one of the smallest, most helpless and backward countries in the world, that we have been unable to do it according to the traditional laws of warfare, and have resorted to all kinds of crimes against humanity, and this is what makes me particularly sick at my stomach about being an American of this present day.

"We have (unintelligible), which is strictly forbidden by the convention of war. We have used poison gas, and the fact that we haven't used the word poison gas and that

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it only occasionally kills people is no excuse for the most powerful nation in the world to be using poison gas, a weapon that all the nations have refrained from using since World War I. First of all these (unintelligible) destroyed dwellings, and I don't know whether you had a chance to see here in Boston Felix Greene's most recent movie. If you haven't, certainly take advantage of it. The movie shows city after city after city in which every single structure of the city has been destroyed. And this by a country that claims it is only seeking military strategic targets in North Vietnam. And the most horrible thing of all is there is irrefutable evidence that the United States has been dropping anti-personnel bombs all over North Vietnam, pellet bombs and little shredded razor blade bombs, the only purpose of which is to tear people's flesh off their bones; and our Defense Department still has the gall to say that all they are doing is hitting at strategic targets. (Applause) . . . and that terrorize the people in trying to throw off that Government situation on their terms.

". . . and I have been asked again and again and why don't you people try legal means. We've been trying legal means ever since the war was escalated. We've written. We've telegraphed. Now we've demonstrated often in all the cities of the United States. They say, why don't you use the political process. Well, we're still using the political process. Most of us have entered campaigns of one kind or another, and I would endorse Stuart Hughes, but whoever you approve, whatever party you belong to, you should be finding some political activity between now and next November. If you are Republican, you ought to be working for your local political Republican organization to try to get them to nominate Gavin or somebody who is that type. If you are a Democrat, then you ought to be working in your local political organization to try to get them to nominate McCarthy, at least until some more fiery fireball comes along (unintelligible). And if you have given up hope on either of these parties, you ought to be working somewhere or other with an independent political organization.

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" . . . United States in November. To me this is a reason why political action is not enough. Why in November we may have become involved, very well have become involved in war with China. This may involve us in war with the Soviet Union, and it certainly is a possibility that we'll get to nuclear arms. I believe myself that the United States is in the greatest danger that our country has ever been in since its founding, and I believe that we should leave no stone unturned. I'm glad that Mitch Goodman pointed out that we who are being so (unintelligible) join the resistance. We're not the original resistance. There have been brave young men resisting the draft and refusing to obey orders in the Armed Services since 1965, and I certainly feel again my admiration for the courage of those people who without any organization behind them, without any promise of financial or legal support, went ahead on the basis of their own individual (unintelligible) and we find are very definitely Johnny-come-latelies and certainly are not taking a quarter of the risks of these young men who follow their consciences (unintelligible). . . . resistance to the draft, that is from the lesson learned in France, for it is said that the refusal of young men to go and participate in that brutal war against the Algerians had more to do with ending the French War against the Algerians than any other single factor in France. My own hope, of course, is that hundreds of thousands of people will come to the same conclusion, and that by the time we have several hundred thousand people, either refusing the draft, or refusing to obey orders, it's going to make it very awkward for our Government to go on conducting the kind of war that it is conducting.

"On the other hand, I want to say in all seriousness I don't think that in the enthusiasm or the hysteria of our own resistance, we should become impulsive and decide (unintelligible) the reality principle. We always have to consider the relationship of your own actions with the aims and goals that you have in mind, and don't be carried away in such a way that you will ignore these realities. My own feeling is that for many men, young men and young women, the important thing is that you continue with your educational deferment because there

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is going to be lots of opportunities to work for peace, not only in the next few months, in the next few years, but also in the decades to come.

"This is, I'm not retreating one whit from my feeling that draft resistance is of enormous importance, but I think this must be coupled with a statement that you should first lay down that what you can contribute one way, and what you should be able to contribute another way. I think (unintelligible) if you do decide to take such a drastic step, you should do it after consultation and in an organized way with some resistance groups, because it is no point individuals sacrificing themselves and going off individually (unintelligible). .

"The only point of resistance is by a larger and larger number to refuse to participate in this illegal war. Unless we do it in an organized way, it is not nearly as likely to result in the massive resistance which is going to become a really effective thing. (Applause)

". . . turning over in mind and in your hearts, talking to your friends and they are talking to counselors, don't do nothing, do something. This to me is the important thing. Be active in one field in one form or another. I've come to despise Lyndon Johnson more than I thought I could ever despise anybody, at least since World War II. But in one respect, I admire Lyndon Johnson. He is indefatigable. He never gets discouraged. He never leaves a stone unturned. And if we had three people in the peace movement with the determination and indefatigability of Lyndon Johnson, we would have stopped this war by now. I don't want you to clap too loud for Lyndon Johnson. (Unintelligible) inspiration (unintelligible) aspects of (unintelligible).

"Now I'd like to clarify a couple of other things. We realize that we go around the country now and people talk to us and they say, for instance, well, are you going to plead guilty? They think that what we want to do is

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anoint ourselves with guilt and maybe go to jail. We are not going to plead guilty. I hope I'm not giving out any secret, but tomorrow we are going to plead innocent and we're not going to plead innocent to try to fool the Government. We're going to plead innocent, but as far as we believe that we are innocent because we believe that this war is totally and absolutely illegal, and that we endorsed people who are refusing to participate in it are the ones, the ones who are the patriots and that in this sense, we are genuinely innocent. The war is not only illegal in every way, it is immoral in every way and what it is not in that, that documents and (unintelligible), the war is detrimental to the influence, the interest of the United States.

"The United States has lost its leadership of the free world. The United States has become a stench in the nostrils of hundreds of millions of good people around the world and we are losing in the neighborhood of one thousand men, fine young men, by death every month and somewhere between five and ten thousand men are being wounded Americans for no good purpose whatsoever. This is what the Resistance is about."

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DAVID DELLINGER:

"These then are the programs I want to acquaint you with at least insofar as I know them, but I must confess that I did not see the Sunday program, but I know that there are (unintelligible).^{b6}^{b7C}

[redacted] was not (unintelligible), and we received a phone call about an hour or two ago that there was no plane from Buffalo where he was, no planes to Boston because of the weather (unintelligible) would be here. So, in any event, (unintelligible), is here and will speak later. (Unintelligible) on his way from Chicago (unintelligible).

"Next we have somebody else from Harvard (unintelligible) and Harvard seems to be well represented tonight. There's been another change in the program (unintelligible) just took place. (Unintelligible) the program keeps getting changed, but I should inform you that (unintelligible) defendants meet with the lawyers tonight, that we're trying to, in the main, to have them speak first, and however, I have just been told that there will be time for the man from Harvard that I was about to introduce to you (unintelligible) education at Harvard, who is Chairman of the Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund - Bob Rosenthal. ."

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BOB ROSENTHAL:

(First few comments unintelligible.)

"Now there's another quote of Thoreau that I ran across which seems to be very appropriate when I saw the indicted men on this stage, and it was that under a Government which imprisons any man unjustly, the true place for a just man is also in prison.

"I don't usually disagree with Thoreau, but ask a state worker or a Black Muslim minister, or a community organizer, the true place for him is in prison. The true place for any just man is to be at liberty in this society. To open up the prison, to let out those that are unjustly convicted, and there are, I estimate, 1500 men who have gone to prison for conscientious objection of one sort or another, without fanfare, who are currently serving terms. The true place for a just man is to be at liberty, to be acquitted because he is innocent, prevent further acts of Government injustice, to resist the efforts of the Administration, to make human (unintelligible) criminals at large. We talk about crime in the streets when the Government can make criminals. Our job then is to help keep just men at liberty, defend them and to bring out those who are unjustly convicted, and to this end, we have set up an organization now in the process of incorporation called the Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund.

"We want to raise funds for the legal defense of resisters, conscientious objectors and their supporters. And also to disseminate information necessary for their defenses. We want to be able to also assist in taking legal initiatives, to take affirmative legal action, in order to insure the continued protection of the law to those engaged in conscientious objection to the war. Another reason that this organization is being set up is because rather than people being frightened off by the Governmental suppression that we see behind the attempted suppression, behind these indictments, there has been an increase in the number of people that are willing to commit themselves

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and who are willing to undertake active conscientious objection. There is a ground swell now of support in terms of potential financial support, as well as actual work and organizing efforts. We want to be able to help channel these into a fund that can provide the maximum kind of support for those who are not famous, who are not (unintelligible).

"Now there are four major things that the fund will do. First of all, it will assist in bringing cases such as this to trial at the highest possible level and on the highest constitutional grounds. Secondly, it will defend the many conscientious resisters who are in and out of the military services, who are in prison now and in the military stockades. Third, it will bring the perfectly legal action before prosecution on questions of Selective Service, its legality, and its abuse, and questions of violation of military procedure and organization. Fourthly, it will coordinate an interchange of material which will facilitate legal defense. Because all over the country there are similar kinds of indictments being handed out that because of lack of communication between lawyers and because of people being picked off from one small town to another, often the defenses are not as strong as they could be. There is a final purpose in the incorporating of this fund, and that is that just as men who often bring about that which they fear the most, just as Bull Connor helped to bring about the strengthening of the Civil Rights movement, Lyndon Johnson has succeeded in bringing about the consolidation of parts of the peace movement. And along with this, this means that legal strategies on the part of the most competent constitutional lawyers in the country are beginning to be discussed among themselves and coordinated in the hopes of providing stronger and more permanent (unintelligible).

"So that we would welcome contributions to this fund. We're going to be doing this on an organized basis later, but anyone who wants to send a contribution at this time, the address is the Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund, Incorporated, 94 Prescott Street, Cambridge."

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DAVID DELLINGER:

"... (unintelligible) I'm going to first introduce Paul Lauter, who has worked in various cities and inter-city programs with the American Branch Service Committee and the various educational institutions. His field before the war came along, at least with England, and now he is National Director of Resistance - Paul Lauter."

PAUL LAUTER:

"I'm here for a very special purpose. Its to raise money for a mission. That is very simple.

". . .(unintelligible) Bob Rosenthal has just told you about me and the defense program that has been set up that will go forward, and the work of defending these and other defendants will go forward, and as Dr. Spock said, we plan to win. We plan to win those cases because it is not those men who are on trial, but this Government. We want tonight to have a kind of symbol of our determination to go forward, not to just stand, but to organize, not to war, but to organize. And that's why I'm here. That's why resist exists.

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"I came up just before this weekend. I had letters from various places. I had a letter from [redacted] (Phonetic), some of you may know him, who works for SDS, who wrote a letter which describes how he was beaten up by seven cops in San Francisco. It was a very brief letter. The (unintelligible) went on to tell about the ordinary contact in which he and others are involved in a place at Los Angeles, in which they will be organizing two working class communities among young men and others, against the war, and against the draft.

"I had a letter from a group in Detroit, which some of you may know (unintelligible) city organizing counsel (unintelligible) special delivery from a black organization organizing against the repression of people here in the United States, as well as against the Vietnamese, and the letter from them said that they need funds to go forward with their program of draft resistance. I had a letter from a group in Washington where the SDS people and the Resistance people have come together to form a Washington area draft resistance union and they need funds to set in full time quarters.

"Within the last three months, draft resistance unions have grown and spread all over the country. Money for the defense of people like the five indicted and the

others who have been and will be indicted is needed and necessary. But tonight, as a symbol of our determination to go forward in organizing against the war, against the draft, we want to take a collection for that purpose for people in California who are organizing, for the people in Detroit who are organizing, for the people in Washington who are organizing, for the people here in Boston who are organizing and will continue to organize and are (unintelligible) continue to be organized against this war and against the draft and against the manner of oppression of people here and overseas. That's what we're collecting this money for and we will continue to collect it, and we will continue to use it for organizing.

"There are people that cup (Phonetic) and hat in various other kind of instruments, and I hope those cups and hats will be filled to overflowing as they go by so that we can say to our brothers, wherever they're organizing, that we stand with them and will continue to stand with them, will continue to support them and aid them until we bring this war to an end. I hope the people will dig into their pockets and their checkbooks. You may take that very casually. Put the money in the cups. Now we assure you that the process of filling that will mean that the process of organizing the resistance will continue in this country.

"I think it would be the best thing to continue the program as I go around and as the program continues to go around (unintelligible). Thank you very much."

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DAVID DELLINGER:

" . . . (Unintelligible) the adult contingent resist and now we are going to hear briefly from what it's all about, the people that the adults are supporting and stand (unintelligible)- Bill Hunt from Resistance."

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[REDACTED]

". . .(Unintelligible) I have to go home and get some sleep because I'm being inducted tomorrow. My name is [REDACTED] I just want to make an appeal to all citizens of America and Massachusetts, Massachusetts and America, to search their consciences and stop working to support this war effort in Vietnam. After three years of being underground in California, I decided to go back home and take my stand and so I'm not going. (Unintelligible).

"Tonight, I just want to say that I have to (unintelligible) tomorrow and I'd just appreciate any support that I can get and then I'm going to accept the consequences of my decision and convictions and I don't have any regrets. (Unintelligible)

"Thank you for your patience."

(Unintelligible)

DAVID DELLINGER:

"And now we will have Bill Hunt."

BILL HUNT:

"... (Unintelligible) never been so happy even for [redacted] foul up (unintelligible). [redacted] is (unintelligible) snowed-in in Buffalo and can't be here, but I have spoken from the same platform with him enough times to know what he'd want to say if he were here and that is to get (unintelligible) the kind of support that we want and I'm sure he'd be here for the other defendants as well, not just simply moral solidarity, not even financial contribution, but the kind of support that gives substance to what they're trying to do, in other words, a real effective and active anti-draft movement in this country.

"As you must know, [redacted] is a member of the resistance, which is a national organization brought together around the particular tactic of sending back (unintelligible) en masse to Washington and they will be moving again on April third. It is going to be a week of anti-draft demonstration in Boston (unintelligible) there's going to be a lot of action and keep that in mind.

"I also want to talk just briefly about the Boston Draft Resistance Group, it works with the New England Resistance office in Cambridge. We were talking for a long time about the necessity to move this thing off the campus and into the community to meet the guys that are, in fact, dying in Vietnam and our slogan has really become a reality now for the first time. I don't know how many of you people here are really aware of the tremendous depth of anti-war and anti-draft sentiment of all the working kids, and non-students generally. One of the things that we have been doing is to go down to draft boards and bring them for physicals and orthodox (unintelligible) toward the war (unintelligible) this thing can be resisted, that there are alternatives. They don't have to submit. We come in and ask guys that are lined up, oh fifty of them waiting to be bussed into the Center, how many guys choose

for you to support the war? You know. Sometimes you do. But more often guys (unintelligible). Something gets started when you ask that question (unintelligible) or is something wrong with their head, and we suddenly discover the guy next to him is feeling the same way (unintelligible), so that's exactly what's happening in Boston now and across the country, as you have heard from the letters that were read before. So I think you'll find right now the address to keep in mind is 103 Columbia Street in Cambridge, which is the office of both the Boston Draft Resistance Group and Resistance. We need help. We need organizers and we need money (unintelligible).

"Come to a real conscientious position or political decision against the war in Vietnam, against the (unintelligible) of induction, and we can't continue to handle their votes forever out of the office of Orsage (Phonetic) in Cambridge. We would like to see how community oriented or draft conscious (unintelligible). . ."

DAVID DELLINGER:

". . .(unintelligible) political support that [redacted] would ask of you if he were here tonight (unintelligible) and tonight I would ask about an Antioch student, a girl, who caught a (unintelligible). She took part in a resistance protest, a resistance activity in Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 7, and when several of her cohorts were arrested, she sat down or lay down in front of the paddy wagon feeling that they should not be arrested for this activity. Now at the present time she is serving ninety days in jail in Cincinnati, thirty days for contempt of court, thirty days because she wouldn't stand before the Judge, sounds like maybe similar charges, and thirty days for disorderly conduct. There were a lot of people in jail and a lot of them with sentences of more than ninety days.

"The reason I tell you about the [redacted] case is that she hasn't eaten since she went to jail on December 7. She took water only because it was not her purpose to die and on the 28th day, I am informed that she added vitamin pills, but she was down to ninety when she was told it was a matter of life and death and I might say that I myself, when in jail one time, collapsed after 34 days, so I imagine what she's doing on her fiftieth day. It is life or death with her. There was a motion for mitigation of her sentence today in Cincinnati, or on Friday, Friday January 26th, and it was denied. I think that one of the things that we could do to get something out of this meeting, besides publicizing her case, is tell in telegrams and telephone calls to the Governor of Ohio, Governor James Rhodes, and to the Judge who denied the motion of the mitigation of sentence, and that is Municipal Judge Heiczler, H-E-I-C-Z-L-E-R, in Cincinnati, Ohio, but don't get hung up if you haven't written down the names and don't remember them. Put in a person-to-person phone call to the Governor or send him a telegram (unintelligible).

"New information - she is sentenced until April, 1969? Well, in any event, it is a terrible business and the least we can do is to stand behind her. There aren't any more effective actions (unintelligible) certainly at the beginning telegrams and telephone calls are urgent and publicity. Her name is [redacted] Just remember [redacted] and I'm sure they'll know who she is.

"The five defendants that we have to stand behind is the (unintelligible) at the beginning of the meeting. I'm not a very good mathematician. I kept thinking somehow that it only sounded like four and I tried to think back to think who I'd left out and I thought he was here, but I owe you an apology anyway, not him. It was our next speaker, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin."

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Rev. WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN:

The talk made by Reverend COFFIN was almost completely unintelligible. He was, however, heard to make the following remarks near the end of his talk:

"... and that thousands of Americans shouldn't be faced with the option of violating the Constitution and going to jail because the national morality is so low that we cannot make provisions for... the so-called Selective conscientious objector. I think it is our citizen's duty, I hope you all agree with me, to try to stand, not only with those who turn in their draft cards, but also the draft cards of all boys. . ."

DAVID DELLINGER:

"Would you please pass the resist statements to the aisle and when they get to the aisle, please pass them forward so they can be collected.

"Now, before I introduce to you Tom Hayden, I want to say a few words about something which he has been involved in and that I have been involved in. You know the charge is continually made by a certain type of politician and a certain type of newspaper that those who oppose the war are somehow betraying the soldiers; that those who want to end the war honorably and bring the soldiers home so they can be safe and live decently with their families are somehow against the soldiers, for it is those who are willing to risk their lives in aggression are somehow their friends and allies (unintelligible), and I wanted just to say that one aspect of this and that is the precedent of war, the American precedent of the NLF and (unintelligible) Hanoi.

"On Tom Hayden's two trips to Vietnam or North Vietnam and my two trips to North Vietnam, and as far as I know, the trip of every American from the anti-war movement or the contact of other countries in Europe, there has only been a concern expressed for the welfare of the American servicemen. Now this comes naturally to us as Americans, but it is not that easy to the Vietnamese whose children, whose families, have been in many cases destroyed as a result of the action of these troops. The one thing that struck me from the very beginning of my contact with the Vietnamese were the compassion and the understanding which they choose to display towards the American soldiers and this general attitude is that these people are trapped in many cases, trapped by what they call brainwashing. We talk about brainwashing of the American Government. But they consider many things in our society brainwashing. Trapped by the draft, trapped by what might happen to them if they don't go into the Army, and Ho Chi Minh himself, in a conversation that I had with him in Hanoi, spoke with great compassion of these people and the desire that the Vietnamese have not to make them suffer, even though they

have done things that the Vietnamese consider to be war crimes. Now today, just before coming to the airport, with my hat and coat still on, I received a telegram. It came from Hanoi, and I consulted with Tom Hayden, he and I worked together in some of it, and we've decided that we should read the telegram now.

"It says 'Vietnamese People's Army has decided to release three American pilots on occasion of the Lunar New Year. Proposed you send immediately to Hanoi a responsible representative for reception.' Signed 'Viet Peace'.

"Frankly, I think it would be ideal if Dr. Spock were able to go, but I imagine his obligations, other obligations may keep him here. But that will (unintelligible) that and other things will have to be explored.

"Now the last time that Tom and I talked with some Vietnamese about the release of prisoners, American prisoners, they told us almost in passing of the number of cases in which the NLF had released American prisoners, had taken them to the (unintelligible) of the military base at Thieu La (phonetic) in South Vietnam and had pointed the way to them and let them go and the next day the Saigon Government announced that it had liberated these prisoners in (unintelligible). And there was another case that you know about, the case of Smith (phonetic) and McClure (phonetic) who were released as a symbol of solidarity with the American people and (unintelligible) opposition to the US aggression in Vietnam, and US interference with their self-determination, and these prisoners were grabbed up by the Army and taken to Okinawa and not allowed to talk to anybody for a long, long time. I forget how many months it was. And now they have (unintelligible) that if they talk at all, that they will be prosecuted and by the time they left Okinawa, they had decided to be very quiet.

"Now the Vietnamese think about these things. And earlier, when Tom and I were talking to the Vietnamese in Bratislava (phonetic), we were told that they were prepared to release three American prisoners at that time, in fact, discussions had been going on for some time, but the week that the prisoners were due to be released, an insane and incessant bombardment of Hanoi began and they said we still plan to

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release the prisoners on (unintelligible), but for us to release them now might be interpreted as an act of weakness, an act of the beginning of some kind of surrender.

"Well, all I want to say about this now, because time is short and it is late, is that Tom will say some more about it. I have no idea of what his plans are, but Tom did journey to (unintelligible) in the last few weeks. Now, in the last few weeks, three prisoners from the NLF, after similar (unintelligible) communications.

"But the thing that I wanted to point out to you tonight, which you can do your own (unintelligible), draw your own conclusions, and examine the implication yourselves, but these five eminently honorable, even eminently respectable, are married. This isn't always true in every section of the peace movement, but these five people are on their way to jail and on the very beginning of this meeting, we received a telegram that they are letting out of jail Americans who have bombed their homes and killed their children."

THOMAS HAYDEN:

"... [redacted] who spoke earlier and served us, from the underground to face induction, wanted it announced clearly that his induction coming tomorrow morning is 7:30 a.m. at Boston Army Base near South Station.

"Now I want to review in a very brief way the situation that some of the speakers have referred to and the situation that we are in and make some personal comments now of possible directions that we might take. I think that it is important to look at the situation because periodically your mind becomes deadened by the daily news from South and North Vietnam, and you begin to lose the sense that there is any progression or it is relevant or that the war is a kind of plague that creeps over the whole body in an imperceptible, invisible way. I think that that is not the case. I think that the war goes through very sharp stages and has effects on American society, which according to (unintelligible) very sharp stages. We are now at the stage where the United States has lost all the military initiative in South Vietnam, and during the period of a year in Vietnam from October to Spring, which is usually that period in which the United States launches military operations. What you have instead is intensification of propaganda issued by American military and civilian officials from South Vietnam, but no intensification of the real military operations of the United States. Things are going downhill for the U.S. in Vietnam and we are at the end of the period of special warfare in which the United States seems to be fighting for certain South Vietnamese people. We are also at the end of the period of limited warfare which the United States prophesied South Vietnam would take primary responsibility for fighting the Vietcong and we are on the verge of a much greater expansion of the strategic objectives, a much larger area in Southeast Asia, and Asia in general, it seems to me, because previous military strategists have essentially been defeated.

"It's because of this, in my own opinion, that a number of things have happened domestically in the United States. First, the replacement of General Westmoreland as the top man by General Abrams, who is a much tougher military officer; secondly, the replacement of McNamara by the new

Defense Secretary Clifford who, according to your local paper this morning, is the man we should say something to (unintelligible) and the indictments of these five men.

"We have seen similar (unintelligible) develop a fascist scale, it seems to me, in black communities where most of the SNCC staff had stayed from three to five-year terms because (unintelligible) where violent suppression of last summer's insurrections have been followed by [redacted] (phonetic) commission to analyze the cause of the riots in which some staff members who emphasized social courses have been fired.

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"Now, it has been assumed for a long time that the inter-resistance movement and the movement against the war that one of three things might develop in this country. One of them would be a state of permanent confusion and uncertainty in the establishment in which (unintelligible) continues the war but doesn't carry it too far and allows protests to develop at home, making (unintelligible); or secondly, that the war would be modified or brought to an end when the country was confronted with the cost, including the cost of imprisoning resisters; or third, the United States would give up the language of democracy, talk the language of power, and understand the war in a very drastic way and count on our American society as much as possible.

"Now (unintelligible). . . No. 3. Although we are not fully aware of it, but it doesn't seem to me that the crackdown, northern pressure (unintelligible) are unrelated nor are they accidents, nor are they the results of right wing pressures to which the President of the United States conceded. All of these events, including the indictments, seems to me to be as logical as the war in Vietnam itself, and if that war in Vietnam and Laos and Thailand can become a war against the whole people of that region, so it is logical that this kind of war would develop eventually into a war against the American people as well. And that the (unintelligible) are beginning to end it. I think many people agree with that. And that means, it seems

to me, that we have to take a much tighter and harder view, what we do with ourselves, in situations where we find ourselves. Now, first of all, apart from what people have said, this means that a democracy in solidarity with the draft resistance movement, that the question of draft resistance, is a line that must cross if you are to be a serious participant in opposition to the war. This requires a very complicated and a very active political courage in the sense that we have to accept any costs that they impose on us for the sake of wishing to impose upon them. But beyond that, the new situation that we are finding ourselves moving into does allow us some political hope of the kind that Reverend Coffin spoke of. It would depend, I believe, that Johnson moves in his preoccupation with Vietnam, and because much more violence and all energies are given to the cause of victory there, it will be necessary to do exactly what Johnson never wanted to do which (unintelligible), anybody in the consensus (unintelligible) militarists agree. This means he's already started, of course, with the intellectuals and students and I suspect that with the tax increases and the flow of blood that the people throughout the society are going to be in either in protest or in a very deep state of discontent. The country will be honeycombed with that feeling, as Dave Dellinger pointed out.

"Now in a situation, there will really be two organized political forces, Johnson and us, in a broader sense, and we have to take the responsibility for trying to explain what's wrong with the country, why people feel not only social injustice, but why they feel the insecurity they do, why they talk about crime in the streets, and why Johnson's policy and this Government's policy can neither be imposed on Vietnam, nor on (unintelligible), nor on the American people with any success, nor will it be possible for the President to impose order either on Vietnam or on this country. That means that we have to have an ideology or a political explanation for people and that we have to organize more people to protest for the domestic priority, the things that they are concerned about which certainly cannot be denied, cannot be gained but have to be denied by this Administration's priority.

"Now, concretely, and that seems to me to indicate that we have to have a real meaningful direction and a sense of organization and a sense of clarity, and we cannot allow ourselves simply to be scattered across the society and isolated individuals or groups as we face more and more centralized military machines with the more and more systematic plans of repression and intimidation and harassment. It seems to me that in this nation we have to find a program around which we can reach people and a program that causes the greatest possible difficulty for the Johnson Administration, difficulty in its ability to keep order and difficulty in its ability to keep its own position in this country.

"Now we have to finish summing up. Mr. Goodman spoke about the annual Third National Draft Resistance Action. Beyond that, in the period of April 21 to 30, there is going to be thirty days of resistance, organized essentially by the student organizations - SDS organization, the Resistance, and other groups, and it seems to me that where possible, without doing something that's artificial, that these days of resistance and demonstration is beginning to focus more concretely and more dramatically on the Democratic Party, that is, on the people who are responsible for the Government just to kill the time. The method of choosing delegates for the Democratic Party Convention, since the (unintelligible) is polled should be exposed, should be opposed. Names of the key Democratic Party (unintelligible) should be revealed (unintelligible) should be considered (unintelligible), Democrat Party should become the recipients of draft cards (unintelligible). Officials at the offices of State Political Chairman should be organized. (Unintelligible) to munitions manufacturers. Movements demanded on the National Convention organizer in August should be developed, should be widely distributed, and should be interpreted (unintelligible), and number two, defense contract recipients (unintelligible) in the country, those people should be exposed and have commitments. And secondly, this summer, there is going to be, without anyone calling it a resistance, there's going to be a great desire in the entire war movement for a period of (unintelligible).

organizing political education and demonstration, and I believe that local coordinating committee should develop and plan some kind of end-of-summer confrontation with the Democratic Convention. But in the meantime, we should have an instrument for recruiting people and training people to be summer organizers, several thousand people who can build any number of things, high school draft resistance unions, challenges against trusted delegates to the Democratic Convention, educational meetings with teachers, doctors, industrial and welfare mothers, about confronting the Convention on a particular day in August. We should be gathering intelligence, and I mean that word literally, about delegates who would be attending the Convention and we should begin to need lists and begin to put pressure on those people as soon as they are found and brought out of their privacy. We should speak to as many possible local trade unions about the war and about racism. We should organize local unions and picket lines at the homes of the Congressmen when they return from Congressional recesses. We should remove as much as possible from the ghetto all Democratic Party headquarters. We should hold on the campuses or in the cities, local war crimes tribunals to expose prominent Democrats who may be on the Harvard Board of Trustees, for example.

". .(unintelligible) personnel files, poison gases, or other methods which have been banned by international agreement. In other words then, the top politicians in this country and leaders make it more and more clear that their only response to us and to Vietnam is the counter revolution, counter revolutionary violence and repression. The movement is going to have to find it necessary to reach out and organize more and more support or be isolated and (unintelligible). So this summer, it seems to me, should be a major time for organizing.

"And third, this summer should be climaxed by a week of demonstration and protest actions at the Democratic National Convention. We should clog the streets of Chicago with people who are demanding (unintelligible) of the Government, demanding an end to the war in Vietnam and demanding social justice at home. I think it's a very serious time. We

should have (unintelligible) convention between fifty to one hundred thousand people who are organized very tightly against Mayor Dailey, against the judges of Chicago, against the Democratic National Committee, that they have a right to those streets because those rights are to be taken away earlier by court injunctions, by other forms of pressure, by conspiracy charges and all the rest. And that is as the platform reaffirms the present policy on Vietnam, and as the delegates might (unintelligible) who brought them there and we should stage, or be prepared to stage, a funeral march on that Convention, beginning as soon as that first ballot is taken, taking at least five hundred thousand people into the streets of Chicago, and making the Democratic process work by insisting that the delegates remain in the International Amphitheatre until a choice is presented to the American people.

"There are many things that can be accomplished during this period of time. Let me give you just one example. On August 26 (unintelligible) the people from (unintelligible) surround the town and (unintelligible) hotel where the delegates will be staying to wait (unintelligible) demonstration and picket lines to dramatize these demands. At noon, the delegates should be handed a menu for lunch totaling twenty-two cents, the allowance (unintelligible). The recipients should then invite themselves to lunch with the delegates in the Conrad Hilton. In the evening, four whites (unintelligible) could march on the Amphitheatre to ask the delegates to spend the night with them in the ghetto instead of the Conrad Hilton. (Unintelligible) International Amphitheatre or those hotels, to invite those people to sleep in the ghetto, but that invitation is going to defeat us, at least in part with police cause for brutality and arrests since the President will have an injunction against all demonstrations at the Convention.

"That is simply an example of the kind of thing that could be going on twenty-four hours a day before nation-wide television audiences, western European television audiences, a dramatic show of strength to indicate that there are people in this country who feel that there is going to be no choice in November, and who feel that despite the failure of the

political party to present a choice, it has to be made clear that this party and this Government do not represent a significant portion of the American people. It is absolutely necessary that we indicate in this kind of forceful way the (unintelligible) of this forceful way, that no amount of talk about (unintelligible) is coming, and no talk about intimidation, and no indictments about draft resistance, and no mace, and none of these crazy chemicals that are going to glue us all together, and those things or dogs or anything else they want to use, is going to be enough to take the streets of America away from people (unintelligible). This means that if the President finds it necessary to take troops to Vietnam or North Korea or the ghetto to secure his own accommodations, then at least the breakdown of representative government and political choice in this country will become an international and historic mission.

"Now, just to conclude, I have (unintelligible), and not in myself but in this movement. That is because, particularly, of the example set by the heroic people of Vietnam. We would not be in this room, our country would not be in the midst of a crisis if not conscience, at least the crisis of the pocketbook, if it were not for the Vietnamese resistance. If the Vietnamese have been exterminated along with other peoples or put out of action along with other peoples, we would still be a complacent and smug society. It is only due to their ability to fight off and defeat American soldiers in Vietnam that the possibility of a movement in the United States has become real. I give you as an example, which will last for thousands of years, of what people can do when they refuse to surrender before (unintelligible), and before military forces, and so are the North Koreans.

"In all of these small countries around the world and now some small people inside the United States are beginning to show the people who run this country that if they intend to police the world, they cannot do it; and if they intend to act like police, we know that you cannot talk the police out of their mission, you have to retire them.

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DAVID DELLINGER:

". . .(unintelligible) collected over 350 names for the support petition. The names are still being counted. The money, I think, has all been counted and you contributed \$1100. I want to thank you and I want to thank the school, Northeastern University, for having (unintelligible)"

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Date 2/5/68

The Agents were present and observed a demonstration conducted at the Federal Post Office Building, Post Office Square, from approximately 10:30 to 11:15 A.M., at which they observed several hundred marchers picketing all four sides of the Post Office Building. No incidents were observed by the Agents.

The Agents departed the above demonstration at approximately 11:15 A.M. and proceeded to the Arlington Street Church, Arlington and Boylston Streets, Boston. The Agents entered the church at approximately 11:45 A.M. in order to observe a "Teach-In" to be held from twelve noon until 1:00 P.M. Upon entering the church the Agents were provided, by members of the group sponsoring the "Teach-In" and Rededication Service, the following materials:

1. A mimeographed throwaway sheet entitled "Why Are We Here?" Pamphlet sets forth the reason for the Rededication Service, the function of the Boston Draft Resistance Group, the description of the Membership of the New England Resistance and "Resist".

2. A mimeographed throwaway sheet entitled "Draft Resistants Support Pledge", which sets forth request for individual's name, address and occupation and a request for a monthly pledge. Also states background with respect to the April 3rd Resistance and request individual to indicate kind of action he would like to participate in, such as civil disobedience, refusal of Income Taxes that go for the War in Vietnam, picketing of Draft Boards in local communities, organizing legal defense and bail funds, canvassing neighborhood, church, job, school, providing room and board for out-of-town participants.

Describes functions of the New England Resistance (NER), the Boston Draft Resistance Group (BDRS) and the Roxbury Blacks Against the Whites.

On 1/29/68 at Boston, Massachusetts File # Boston 25-25171
by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] atl -54- Date dictated 2/1/68

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3. A mimeographed throwaway sheet entitled "The National Resistance". This pamphlet set forth the location of area groups and the names of men who have refused induction, been indicted, or on trial **nationally**, since the first Resistance Action, October 16, 1967.

4. A mimeographed throwaway entitled "A Demonstration in Support of the Five Indicted Men", which sets forth the chronological listing of events to take place on January 29, 1968. Specific events; Picketing at the Federal Building, Post Office Square, Boston, the "Teach-In" at the Arlington Street Church, and the Service of Rededication and Continuing Commitment at the Arlington Street Church.

5. A mimeographed throwaway sheet entitled "New England Resistance Sponsors. What is The Resistance? Who are the Resistant?" The pamphlet sets forth individuals and their respective positions who are to speak at the Teach-In at the Arlington Street Church. Also sets forth participants in the Service of Rededication to be held at the Arlington Street Church.

6. A mimeographed throwaway sheet entitled "Order of Service of Rededication". This sheet sets forth the exact program to be followed during the service at the Arlington Street Church, January 29, 1968, at 1:00 P.M.

At approximately 11:55 A.M., [redacted] described in the above items as a Representative of the New England Resistance (NER), opened the Teach-In from the lecturn at the front of the Arlington Street Church. After opening remarks by [redacted] the following individuals spoke for short intervals, expressing general support of the five men indicted in Boston on January 5, 1968, specifically SPOCK, [redacted] GOODMAN, RASKIN and COFFIN and criticized in general the Administration's Vietnam policies.

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The individuals who spoke were [redacted] b6
DAVID DELLINGER, Editor, "Liberation" magazine, Chairman, b7C
National Mobilization. [redacted] Professor of English,
Harvard; [redacted] Draft Refuser; EDWIN
OPPENHEIMER, Head of the Boston Draft Resistance Group
(BDRG) Counselling Program; [redacted] Seminarian,
Member of the Resistance; [redacted] recently released
from Federal Prison for draft resistance. With the
conclusion of the above speeches, the Service of Rededica-
tion commenced at approximately 1:30.

The Rededication Service, as observed by Agents
present in the audience, is set forth as follows:

An invocation was given by the [redacted]
[redacted] Assistant Minister of the Arlington Street Church.
After a hymn, [redacted] known to be the wife of MITCHELL
GOODMAN, read three poems, all with a general theme concern-
ing war. Following [redacted] BILL HUNT (BDRG) read from a
Selective Service System Memo on "Channelling" and made
various comments concerning the Memo.

[redacted] read from writings of MAHATMA
GANDHI.

Responsive reading was led by G. ROBERT HOHLER,
Director, Unitarian Universalist Laymen's League. This
reading consisted of questions by HOHLER with a response
from the congregation and was set forth in its entirety in the
order of service listed as item 6 above and reads as
follows:

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"RESPONSIVE READING

Leader, G. Robert Hohler, Director, Unitarian
Universalist Laymen's League

"LEADER What will we say to the world one day
when it asks us why we paid no attention
to the Vietnamese who for over a hundred
years struggled for independence from
the foreign power in their country?

"CONGREGATION We did not care about people with
yellow skins. We were busy building an
empire by destroying people with red
skins and enslaving those with black
skins.

"LEADER Why did we not support the Vietnamese
Declaration of Independence which was
based upon our own?

"CONGREG. We offered billions of dollars to our
friends the French to reoccupy their
colony, and when they faced defeat at
Dien Bien Phu we offered them nuclear
weapons of destruction.

"LEADER Where was America when the French agreed
to settle the war by negotiations at Geneva
and return the land to the Vietnamese people?

"CONGREG. We refused to sign the accords. We chose a
man to rule over the people and put our
power behind him.

"LEADER Where was America when the Vietnamese
people renewed their struggle to choose
their own way of life?

"CONGREG. We denied them a free election in the name
of anti-communism. Instead we sent our
experts in weapons and social control to
use their country as a laboratory for
counter-insurgency.

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- "LEADER Why did we raise no cry of outrage when our government first sent planes to destroy the city of Vinh in North Vietnam?
- "CONGREG. We believed the false reports and lies of our government. We felt secure because we had elected a President who promised peace. We buried ourselves in daily trivia and grew numb. We did not care.
- "LEADER Why did we not learn from the rebellions in our ghettos that we cannot export democracy abroad and deny it to millions at home?
- "CONGREG. We were moving to the suburbs. We gave them some money and some rights and wondered why they were still angry.
- "LEADER Why did we not speak out against napalm, defoliants, cluster bombs, forced concentration of people, and similar crimes for which we hanged the Nazis at Nuremburg?
- "CONGREG. We were using tear gas, Mace, and clubs on our rebels at home. We used official violence to punish a disease in our society.
- "LEADER Where were we when four men burned their draft cards in South Boston in 1965? When over 200 men said No to the government in this church and in Old West Church last fall?
- "CONGREG. We were hiding behind our student and ministerial deferments. We were seeking jobs that were in 'the national interest.' We were able to afford medical and psychological excuses, while our black, poor, and working class brothers were sent to die. We were working within the system. We were paying our taxes to make the system work.

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"LEADER The world will say that we were wrong
and its judgment will be harsh upon us.
The world will say that we should have
disobeyed our leaders. History will
remember us as 'Good Americans' as we
remember those who acquiesced to the
slaughter of the Jews as 'Good Germans.'
Our children will not accept the excuse
that we were only doing our job.

"CONGREG. We were wrong. But if it is not too
late, we are ready now to act.

"LEADER It is not too late. For although
there are many we have ignored there
are many others we can help. Today
at the Boston army base Richard
Wolcott, one of our black brothers, is
refusing induction.

"CONGREG. We counsel him to follow his conscience
and resist induction into the army. His
fight and our fight are here in Boston,
not in Vietnam. We offer him our help
and support.

"LEADER Today at the Boston Federal Court, five
men were ~~arraigned for~~ conspiracy to aid and
counsel others to resist the draft.

"CONGREG. We stand beside these men also.

"LEADER And tomorrow, and the day after, and every
day until the war ends in Vietnam and
our country turns to freedom and justice
for all its people at home, thousands and
thousands of young Americans will stand
up and resist the machinery of war and
racism.

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"CONGREG. We pledge to work beside these young
men. Their struggle is our struggle.
Their fate is our fate. The world
shall not say they stood alone."

Following the Responsive Reading, the principal address and call to Resist was given by Father PHILLIP BERRIGAN, SSJ, who is described in Item #4 above as recently indicted for pouring blood on draft files. BERRIGAN, in his address, connected himself with an incident at Baltimore, Maryland and made general remarks supporting actions of the indicted five persons listed above. At the conclusion of the address he urged those present to talk with GIs about possibly refusing to go to Vietnam and the possibility of desertion from the service. He also advocated that members of the Resistance become acquainted with the Draft Board System in their respective communities and through nonviolent harassment force the Selective Service System to consolidate itself into one location which would be beneficial to their cause. He also stated that contact should be made with individuals of a 1A status in order that they be apprised of the feelings of the Resistance and to consider the possibility of refusing to be inducted into military service.

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At the conclusion of the address, Father BERRIGAN issued a call to "resist" and requested those present who desired to turn in Selective Service Cards to come forward and they would be accepted by a Rabbi, the Rev. RICHARD MUMMA, Presbyterian Chaplain, Harvard University, DAVID DELLINGER, identified above, the Rev. HARRIS, and himself. At this point at least sixteen persons were observed handing to these individuals some type of document reported to be Selective Service Cards. [redacted] identifying himself as the son of DAVID DELLINGER, was the only member of these sixteen persons making a statement. His statement in general supported the actions of the Resistance Group.

[redacted] assisted in acceptance of the cards and the ushering of the young men turning in their cards to and from the front of the church. Father BERRIGAN announced that the draft cards collected would be turned over to RAMSEY CLARK, Attorney General of the United States.

At the conclusion of the "Turn-in" Ceremony, loaves of bread were distributed to those present symbolizing a reconciliation of conscience and an offering was taken.

Also after the "Turn-in" Ceremony, [redacted] identified heretofore, made a short statement in which he counselled everyone affiliated in any way with the Selective Service System that if it was repulsive to them they should turn in their cards and that if, in Vietnam, and what was going on there was repulsive to them, the service personnel should come home.

A Rabbi made a short address, setting forth his personal views with respect to the Resistance.

Announcements were then made by [redacted] of the BDRG and NER, concerning a dinner at his residence, [redacted] Cambridge, Massachusetts, and he made remarks in which he called on all "black men" to resist, turn in their cards, and refuse induction. He stated that "No black man should fight in this war until he is free himself."

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The benediction was given by the Rev. RICHARD MUMMA, described heretofore.

The above meeting was terminated at 2:55 P.M. at which time the crowd dispersed with no incidents noted.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/5/68

A Service of Rededication was held at the Arlington Street Church, Arlington and Boylston Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, on January 29, 1968, and was attended by Special Agents [redacted]

On February 2, 1968, Agents [redacted] viewed a sound motion picture film photographed by [redacted] of Johnston, Rhode Island, at the Arlington Street Church. This film includes a portion of a picketing demonstration conducted on January 29, 1968, at the U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building, Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, where Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, MARCUS RASKIN, MITCHELL GOODMAN, [redacted] and the Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN were entering pleas to indictments outstanding against them in U. S. District Court.

Agents [redacted] observed a number of individuals standing at the front of the church, and these individuals received various documents from a number of individuals that filed past them. These individuals had either been introduced or identified on the program as the following:

Rev. RICHARD MUMMA
DAVID DELLINGER
Father PHILLIP BERRIGAN
VICTOR JOGGEL (Phonetic)
Rabbi HERMAN POLLACK

On 2/2/68 at Boston, Massachusetts File # Boston 25-25171
by SA [redacted] and jkr/mac - 634 Date dictated 2/2/68
SA [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON	DATE 9/11/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/16-9/9/68
TITLE OF CASE DAVID DELLINGER, aka		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY lrs
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA, 1948	<i>Cm</i> 3

REFERENCE: Report of SA (A) dated 3/29/68 at Boston. *shl*

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Inasmuch as there is no investigation outstanding in this matter and the USA, Boston has advised that any prosecution of DELLINGER depends on the decision of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., this case is being maintained in a pending inactive status.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED <i>MA</i> COPIES MADE:						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
3-Bureau (1-100-384411) 1-USA, Boston 1-Newark (100-41323) (Info) 3-Boston (25-25626) (1-100-37416)						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 100-384411-145 25-570527-2 11 SEP 12 1968 </div>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	1cc by 0-6D to Dept.					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> REC-34 25-570527-2 11 SEP 12 1968 </div>	
Request Recd.	Atten: <i>Mr. Boyle</i>						
Date Fwd.	Date Sent <i>10-3-68</i>						
How Fwd.	By <i>EFF/jsm</i>						
OCT - 8 1968 <i>202</i>							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1-USA, Boston (ATTN: AUSA JOHN WALL)

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: 9/11/68

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 25-25626

Bureau File #:

Title: DAVID DELLINGER

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948

Synopsis: AUSA, Boston on 9/5/68, advised that a prosecutive opinion in this matter is being held in abeyance pending advice from the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

- P* -

DETAILS:

On September 5, 1968, Assistant United States Attorney JOHN WALL, Boston, advised that a prosecutive opinion concerning this matter is being held in abeyance pending advice to the United States Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts from the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

- 1* -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/27/69

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (25-25626) (P*)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER, aka
SSA, 1948
(OO: BS)

ReBsrep of SA dated 9/11/68. *ser 2*

On 2/27/69 AUSA HAROLD J. KOEHANE, Boston, Mass., advised that a prosecutive opinion in this matter is being held in abeyance pending advice of the Department of Justice, Washington.

Inasmuch as there is no investigation outstanding at Boston, this case is being maintained in a pending inactive status.

REG 11

3-Bureau
(1 -100-384411)
1-Newark (100-41323) (Info)
3-Boston (25-25626)
(1 -100-37416)
HRC/nlc
(7)

18 FEB 28 1969



MAR 19 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

DATE: 7/3/69

On 6/29/69 Dellinger led a forum in New York City attended by 40 individuals dealing with draft problems in the United States. Dellinger openly encouraged those in attendance to resort to violent methods such as burning of draft files to obtain publicity supporting their movement. He stated that the upsetting of one draft board is insignificant and a tremendous impact could be had if 1,000 or more were destroyed simultaneously. He also advocated secrecy in taking aggressive action. New York furnished this information to the Selective Service System. Dellinger, who is on the Security Index with a Priority I Rating, is Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Dellinger was one of eight individuals indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Chicago, Illinois, 3/20/69 for violation of the antiriot law resulting from his activities at the Democratic National Convention in August of 1968. Dellinger is scheduled to stand trial in U. S. District Court, Chicago, on 9/24/69 for this offense.

ACTION:

For information. This case is being closely followed with New York.

The Department is being advised of Dellinger's violent statements by separate memorandum and the New York Office is attempting to develop a Selective Service violation involving Dellinger.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]

JRB:rcm
(7)

b6
b7C

EX-102

REC-73

JUL 9 1969

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F B I

Date: 7/1/69

Transmit the following in _____
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b7cVia AIRTEL _____
(Priority)ROUTING UNIT
ERROR LETTER SENT
7-7-2-2-69
u/w

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (25-110164)

SUBJECT: DAVID DELLINGER
SSA

On 6/29/69, a forum dealing with the pros and cons of draft file destruction was held at the Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West Fourth Street, NYC. Approximately 40 persons were in attendance at this forum. Numerous questions dealing with draft problems in the United States were discussed openly, and questions and answers were given by the audience to DELLINGER.

DELLINGER definitely stated that any resistance to the draft could no longer be of a pacifist nature but must continue in a more violent manner.

He stated that the non-violent method of resistance had not been effective and that such overt acts of violence such as the burning of draft files would produce far more publicity and, as a result, this type of action would most likely be more beneficial to the Movement.

DELLINGER stated that when one draft board is upset by a form of violence it has small significance, but if there were a hundred draft boards destroyed on one given day, this would have a tremendous impact on the nation. In addition, if one hundred or one thousand draft boards were destroyed simultaneously, this would paralyze the entire draft system. He stated that this would be the method of promising total destruction to the draft system. He added that secrecy would be the number one rule pertaining to these types of actions in order that they could be carried out and become effective.

2 - Bureau
1 - New York
JJD:vm

MCT38

REC-50

595935

25-570527-5
JUL 2 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NY 25-110164

An unidentified individual from the Milwaukee 14 Support Committee stated in the near future something would definitely happen to a draft board.

This individual, however, would not discuss or give additional details concerning this protest activity.

The forum was held from 11 a.m. to approximately 2 p.m. with a lunch break and thereafter continued at 2:30 p.m. and lasted to approximately 5:20 p.m.

Selective Service Headquarters, NYC, has been advised of the fact that the burning of draft files and the destruction of draft boards had been discussed at this forum.

The Domestic Intelligence Division is being advised by separate communication.

SAC, New York (25-110164)

7/8/69

Director, FBI

DAVID ^aDELLINGER
SSA

Reference New York airtel ^{att} to the Bureau dated
7/1/69.

New York should continue to follow and report
Dellinger's activities in connection with case entitled
"David Tyre Dellinger, aka, Security Matter - C (Key Activist),"
New York file 100-121672, Bureau file 100-384411.

In the event that evidence is obtained that Dellinger
is in violation of the Selective Service Act, a substantive case
should be opened and the Bureau advised under the Selective
Service caption.

MAILED 7

JUL 8 - 1969

COMM-FBI

1 - [redacted] 920 9th & D
1 - Bureau file 100-384411

b6
b7C

NOTE: Bu files reflect Dellinger being actively investigated by
NY in Security Matter - C investigation. In referenced communication
Dellinger made violent antidraft statements which were reported to
the Bureau by confidential informant. NY instructed to continue to
investigate Dellinger in Security Matter - C case until such time
as evidence is obtained which can be used against him in Selective
Service case.

REC-50

25-570527-6
595935-2

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JRB:rcm
(6)

53 JUL 24 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10 JUL 9 1969

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